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Supposing the same proportion to be preserved between the 15th August, and the 30th of October, the number of the several classes of passengers, for the whole six months, would be as follows:—

	Berlines.	Diligences.	Chars à banc.	Waggons.
Whole distance . .	8,593	14,970	63,830	120,290
Short distances . .	1,887	8,370	75,350	332,810
Total . . .	10,480	23,340	139,180	453,100

Making in all 626,100 ;—whereas, the actual number who travelled on the Railway during the six months, was 626,125.

The fares for the whole length, or  $28\frac{1}{2}$  miles, are:—

	Francs.
By the <i>Berlines</i> , which are similar to our first-class carriages . . .	3.50
By the <i>Diligences</i> , which are covered carriages, carrying fifteen pas- sengers . . . . .	3.00
By the <i>Chars à banc</i> , which are carriages, having tops, and side covers of canvas . . . . .	2.00
By the Waggons, which are similar to our second-class carriages, or blues . . . . .	1.20

In round numbers, then, it appears that of the whole revenue of the Company,

	Francs, for $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
5 per cent. is derived from passengers paying at the rate of	3.50
9       "       "       "       "	3.00
32       "       "       "       "	2.00
54       "       "       "       "	1.20
100	

It further appears, that nearly one-third of the whole revenue of the Railway is derived from travelling to and from Mechlin, and paying a fare of about 60 centimes, or nearly sixpence sterling. Assuming that the passengers, for short distances, pay on an average one-half of the respective fares for the whole length, the revenue derived from the different classes of passengers will be as follows:—

	Berlines. Fr.	Diligences. Fr.	Chars à banc. Fr.	Waggons. Fr.	Total. Fr.
Whole distance	30,075	44,910	127,660	144,348	346,993
Short distance	3,301	12,555	75,350	199,686	290,892
Total .	33,376	57,465	203,010	344,034	637,885

The result arrived at, on this assumption, varies only about one per cent. from the actual ascertained result, which is 630,915 francs, or about 24,266*l*. This statement is remarkable, as shewing the large proportion of the whole revenue of the Company, which is derived from passengers of the lower class, paying a very low fare.

#### PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Statistical Society of GLASGOW, which was the first Society of the kind in Scotland, was established on the 22d of February, 1836, in order "to collect, arrange, and publish, facts illustrative of the condition and prospects, with a view to the improvement, of mankind." The number of members was originally 41 ; at present there are 66. The ordinary meetings of the Society are held on the first Thursday of each

of the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November; on which occasions statistical treatises, by members of the Society, are read and discussed. Of the papers read, only two have been published by the Society; viz.,—one, entitled “Comparative Views of the Population of Scotland, with Statements of the excess of Males and Females at different periods,” by Mr. Wilson, of Thornlie: the other, “Statistics of Fever and Small Pox in Glasgow,” by Dr. Robert Cowan; which, it is stated, has been the means of calling public attention to the fearful amount of disease among the destitute poor of Glasgow, and of promoting the establishment of a fever-hospital in that city. A third paper, “On the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland—their Evils and their Remedies,” by Mr. Allan Fullarton and the Secretary of the Society, is now in the press. The other papers read have not been deemed of such importance as to call for publication by the Society, but were allowed to appear in one or other of the local periodicals.

Of the subjects now engaging the attention of the Society, may be mentioned—“An Enquiry into the Condition of the Working-classes, with respect to Food, Clothing, and Education, in the West of Scotland;” the collection of “Statistics of the Trade between Ireland and Glasgow;” and a Committee has been appointed, and is now engaged in corresponding with Government, regarding the intended Bill for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland.

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The Statistical Society of LEEDS was founded on the 17th of January, 1838. The present number of Members is 15. The meetings are held on the third Wednesday in each month, at the room of the Literary and Philosophical Society. The labours of the Society will be directed chiefly, if not altogether, to statistical enquiries relating to the town of Leeds. The following subjects are at present engaging the attention of the Members:—1st, Subjects of enquiry for a statistical account of the borough of Leeds; and the preparation of a catalogue of books in the public libraries of the town relating to statistics. 2d, An account of the schools connected with the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Marshall and Co. 3d, Medical statistics, as regards the public institutions. 4th, The population-returns of the borough. 5th, The causes of crime, and the effects of punishment on the criminals. 6th, The state of the climbing-boys employed in sweeping chimneys. And, 7th, A history of the union among the operatives engaged in the woollen manufacture of Leeds in 1833-34.

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A Society has been recently established in Yorkshire, entitled the “Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire.” It is to be hoped that it will avail itself of the great advantages which it will possess for acquiring statistical information respecting the great trading interests, and the condition of the labouring population, in the North; and we would invite the attention of its members to the papers of Sir C. Lemon and the Bristol Statistical Society, in the present number of the Journal.

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With a view of facilitating communication between the various

Statistical Societies, the following list of the officers of each is inserted:—

	President.	Secretaries.
Manchester	Thos. Ashton, Esq.	Jas. Heywood, Esq. Wm. M'Connell, Esq.
Liverpool	Earl of Derby	W. H. Duncan, Esq., M.D. J. W. Harden, Esq.
Bristol	Marquis of Lansdowne	Rev. J. E. Bromby.
Birmingham	J. Corrie, Esq.	Rev. T. O. Ward.
Leeds	Samuel Hare, Esq.	Edward Nevins, Esq.
Glasgow	Archibald Alison, Esq.	C. R. Baird, Esq.
Glasgow and Clydesdale	Jas. Cleland, LL.D.	Wm. Davidson, Esq.
Ulster	Marquis of Donegal	Edmund Getty, Esq. Francis Whitla, Esq.

## PROCEEDINGS OF STATISTICAL SOCIETIES, &c.

### STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*Ordinary Meeting, Monday, May 14th, 1838.*

DURING the early part of the meeting the Chair was taken by the Right Hon. STURGES BOURNE, Vice-President, and afterwards by Earl FITZWILLIAM, the President.

The following Gentlemen were balloted for, and were elected Fellows of the Society:—

Edward William Wynne Pendarves, Esq., M.P.; Dr. James Phillips Kay, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner; John Mitchell Kemble, Esq.; Dr. John Baron, of Cheltenham; Captain Alexander M. Tulloch, War Office; Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Banks, near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

The first paper read was an abstract and analysis of the Commissioners' Report on the Endowed Charities in Cornwall, by James Whishaw, Esq., F.S.A., which will appear in a future number of the Journal.

A letter was read from the Superintendent of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, transmitting, from the Right Honourable the President of that Board, a series of Agricultural Returns from 27 parishes in the county of Bedford, in the year 1836. (See page 89.)

It was proposed and resolved, "That the Meeting do recommend to the Council to institute an enquiry into the condition of the working-classes in Westminster."

The following Gentlemen were then proposed as candidates for admission into the Society:—

The Lord Bishop of Durham; Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, Kent; Samson Ricardo, Esq.; and George Lillie Craik, Esq.

The last meeting during the present session will take place on Monday, the 18th of June.

### STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF ULSTER.

The Second General Meeting of this Society was held on the 18th of May. The Secretaries reported progress from the Committees on Education—on the Trade between Great Britain and Ireland—on the Physical and Intellectual State of the Working Classes—on Mechanical